

American Water Works Association

ANSI/AWWA C800-01

(Revision of ANSI/AWWA C800-89)



AWWA STANDARD
FOR
**UNDERGROUND SERVICE LINE
VALVES AND FITTINGS**



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AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION

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AWWA Standard

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Foreword

This foreword is for information only and is not a part of AWWA C800.

I. Introduction.

I.A. *History.* In 1929, the development of a standard for threads for underground service fittings was undertaken by the American Standards Association (ASA). In 1932, the subcommittee that had been appointed for the task asked to be discharged after it had submitted its proposed standards in the form of two drawings. No action was taken by ASA on these proposed standards.

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recognized the need for standardization of these threads and appointed a committee in 1940 to prepare a standard. The New England Water Works Association (NEWWA) also appointed a committee to prepare a standard for these threads. The AWWA and NEWWA committees cooperated closely in developing a tentative standard in 1947. This was approved as a standard by AWWA on Sept. 1, 1948, and by NEWWA on Sept. 14, 1948. Revisions to the standard were made effective Jan. 17, 1955. In July 1963, a committee was formed to revise C800-55 regarding to the evaluation of types K and L copper tubing for water services. In the revision, published in 1966, threads representing current practice were established for those fittings generally used in the water utility field. Sizes $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and $\frac{5}{8}$ in. were added for inlet and outlet threads for fittings and couplings for use with flared copper service tubing. The 1966 revision introduced an appendix that was not part of the standard, but which listed standards for water service line materials. The appendix was provided for information only because the materials were covered by other standards. The appendix also contained specifications for copper water tubing, red brass pipe, cast-iron pipe, and steel pipe.

In 1974, a standing committee was formed to revise and update C800-66. The committee recognized the need to expand the scope of this standard beyond being a standard covering only threads for underground service fittings. All previous versions of C800 covered only the threads for fittings that were in common use in water distribution systems. Subsequently, the scope of the standard was changed to include performance standards for underground service line fittings as well as for the threads. The 1984 revision to C800 was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on Jan. 29, 1984. The 1989 revision to C800 was approved by the AWWA Board of

Directors on Jan. 1, 1990. This revision was approved by the AWWA Board of Directors on January 21, 2001.

I.B. *Acceptance.* In May 1985, the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) entered into a cooperative agreement with a consortium led by NSF International (NSF) to develop voluntary third-party consensus standards and a certification program for all direct and indirect drinking water additives. Other members of the original consortium included the American Water Works Association Research Foundation (AWWARF) and the Conference of State Health and Environmental Managers (COSHEM). The American Water Works Association (AWWA) and the Association of State Drinking Water Administrators (ASDWA) joined later.

In the United States, authority to regulate products for use in, or in contact with, drinking water rests with individual states.* Local agencies may choose to impose requirements more stringent than those required by the state. To evaluate the health effects of products and drinking water additives from such products, state and local agencies may use various references, including

1. An advisory program formerly administered by USEPA, Office of Drinking Water, discontinued on Apr. 7, 1990.
2. Specific policies of the state or local agency.
3. Two standards developed under the direction of NSF, ANSI/NSF[†] 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals—Health Effects, and ANSI/NSF 61, Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects.
4. Other references, including AWWA standards, *Food Chemicals Codex*, *Water Chemicals Codex*,[§] and other standards considered appropriate by the state or local agency.

Various certification organizations may be involved in certifying products in accordance with ANSI/NSF 61. Individual states or local agencies have authority to accept or accredit certification organizations within their jurisdiction. Accreditation of certification organizations may vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction.

*Persons in Canada, Mexico, and non-North American countries should contact the appropriate authority having jurisdiction.

†American National Standards Institute, 25 W. 43rd St., New York, NY 10036.

‡NSF International, 789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105.

§Both publications available from National Academy of Sciences, 2102 Constitution Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20418.

Annex A, “Toxicology Review and Evaluation Procedures,” to ANSI/NSF 61 does not stipulate a maximum allowable level (MAL) of a contaminant for substances not regulated by a USEPA final maximum contaminant level (MCL). The MALs of an unspecified list of “unregulated contaminants” are based on toxicity testing guidelines (noncarcinogens) and risk characterization methodology (carcinogens). Use of Annex A procedures may not always be identical, depending on the certifier.

AWWA C800-01 does not address additives requirements. Thus, users of this standard should consult the appropriate state or local agency having jurisdiction in order to

1. Determine additives requirements, including applicable standards.
2. Determine the status of certifications by all parties offering to certify products for contact with, or treatment of, drinking water.
3. Determine current information on product certification.

II. Special Issues.

II.A. *Lead Fittings.* All references to lead fittings have been removed from C800 and the attached appendices. The AWWA Standards Department has available to users of C800, copies of C800-84 information that contains references to lead fittings.

III. Use of This Standard. AWWA has no responsibility for the suitability or compatibility of the provisions of this standard to any intended application by any user. Accordingly, each user of this standard is responsible for determining that the standard’s provisions are suitable for and compatible with that user’s intended application.

III.A. *Purchaser Options and Alternatives.* The following items should be included in the purchaser’s specifications:

1. Standard used—that is, ANSI/AWWA C800, Standard for Underground Service Line Valves and Fittings, of latest revision.
2. The purchaser should state whether compliance with ANSI/NSF 61 Drinking Water System Components—Health Effects is to be required, in addition to the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. If this certification is to be required, the purchaser’s specification shall read, “This product shall be certified as suitable for contact with drinking water by an accredited certification organization in accordance with ANSI/NSF Standard 61, Drinking Water Systems Components—Health Effects.
3. The size and type of fitting or valve.